



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

covers briefly the history of Japan from Jimmu Tenno, the semi-mythical personage who reigned some 600 years before our Christian era, to the coming of foreign treaty-makers. From that time the history is continued in more detail. The appendices include numerous political documents, many of which are otherwise accessible only in the Japanese text. The book is written in a concise and interesting style.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

The Empire of India. By Sir Bampfylde Fuller. x and 394 pp. Maps, ills., index. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1913. 9 x 6.

This work falls quite successfully into the scheme of the series of which it forms an important part, the series of handbooks of the units of the British Empire. Designed for secondary education and to serve as works of library reference for those who do not need to go exhaustively into the particular subjects, these volumes serve a valuable end. It is essential to such a scheme that controversial points be avoided and that industrial information be supplied. Thus we lose the romance with which the history of India is filled, the jeweled magnificence of the Great Mogul is absent, Hyder Ali and Warren Hastings and Tippoo Saib are alike lacking, Honorable John Company appears only as a collection of merchants buying and selling. Perhaps the history of the Indian empire is better studied without the chapters which made it interesting; perhaps it better profits the reader to memorize the mileage of canalization and its anticipated effect upon the death rate through famine, to collate the statistics of import and export trade, to learn the extent of imperial tax collection. All such material of blue books is here condensed and made available for reference. Therein lies the value of the work, a manual, a handbook to be kept on the shelves for the settlement of disputed questions; and this value subsists in the fact that the author has served out a distinguished career in the civil administration of India in positions of great executive functions.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Monumental Java. By J. F. Scheltema. xviii and 302 pp. Ills., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1912. \$4.50.

This volume, long expected, richly accords with the hopes of those who knew the author's great fitness for just such a work as this. The volume is rich in archæological detail yet it is not an archæological treatise. It is filled with temple architecture, yet we scarcely recall a table of dimensions of this or that shrine which lifts the thought to the heaven always warm and near in Java. It takes up the sad burden where Douws Dekker's "Max Havelaar" ceases exhausted and arraigns the colonial administration of Netherlands' India, yet its arraignment is never polemic. All this we knew we might expect from Scheltema's active years in Negri Java, mere incident to that which sets this book at once in the forefront of the literature of the Malayan Orient. All these things are but the setting for his appreciation of the jungle and its vistas slowly revealing enticing glimpses of those temple façades crowning green heights, tracery of lace in stone, and, after the last tangle of the trees has been threaded, the full view of the temples in such grandeur of aspiration as no other spot in the world has known. From Pringapoos on the Dieng, in western Java, he takes us from temple to temple through Prambanan and Toompang, to mention without choice where all attracts, and thus to the sublime emotion of Java in Boro Budur, that mountain of glyptic art. Java has given the theme for one great and compelling book in Wilhelm von Humboldt's "Ueber die Kawisprache." After seventy years Scheltema has produced another.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

A Tramp's Sketches. By Stephen Graham. xiii and 339 pp. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1912. \$1.60. 8 x 5½.

This book was written while the author was tramping along the Caucasian and Crimean shores of the Black Sea, and later, on a pilgrimage with 7,000 Russian peasants to Jerusalem, where he lived the life of the pilgrims "in the hospitable Greek monasteries and in the great Russian hostelry at the Holy City," bathed with them in Jordan, where all were dressed in their death-shrouds, and slept with them a whole night in the Sepulcher. The life of the people through whose country Mr. Graham passed, the descriptions of the places which he visited, and the incidents and adventures encountered on his journey are set forth vividly.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.